

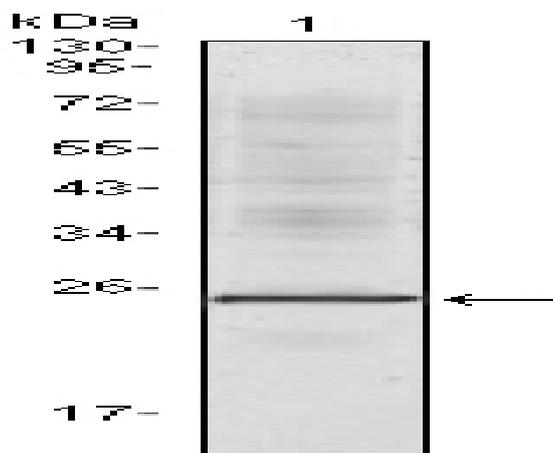
IL-1 α Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0368
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	IL-1 α
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Necroptosis;>>Cellular senescence;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Type I diabetes mellitus;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Prion disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Pertussis;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Measles;>>Influenza A;>>Inflammatory bowel disease;>>Rheumatoid arthritis;>>Graft-versus-host disease;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	IL1A
Protein Name :	Interleukin-1 alpha
Human Gene Id :	3552
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01583
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P01582
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human IL-1 α expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	IL-1 α Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-1 α protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications. Affinity purification

Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	31kD
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Hematopoietic cell lineage;Type I diabetes mellitus;Prion diseases
P References :	1. Du,Y.; et al. 2000. Neurology 55: 480-484. 2. Grimaldi, L. et al. Ann. Neurol. 47: 361-365, 2000.
Background :	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the interleukin 1 cytokine family. This cytokine is a pleiotropic cytokine involved in various immune responses, inflammatory processes, and hematopoiesis. This cytokine is produced by monocytes and macrophages as a proprotein, which is proteolytically processed and released in response to cell injury, and thus induces apoptosis. This gene and eight other interleukin 1 family genes form a cytokine gene cluster on chromosome 2. It has been suggested that the polymorphism of these genes is associated with rheumatoid arthritis and Alzheimer's disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	domain:The similarity among the IL-1 precursors suggests that the amino ends of these proteins serve some as yet undefined function.,function:Produced by activated macrophages, IL-1 stimulates thymocyte proliferation by inducing IL-2 release, B-cell maturation and proliferation, and fibroblast growth factor activity. IL-1 proteins are involved in the inflammatory response, being identified as endogenous pyrogens, and are reported to stimulate the release of prostaglandin and collagenase from synovial cells.,online information:Interleukin-1 entry,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,similarity:Belongs to the IL-1 family.,subcellular location:The lack of a specific hydrophobic segment in the precursor sequence suggests that IL-1 is released by damaged cells or is secreted by a mechanism differing from that used for other secretory proteins.,subunit:Mono
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Secreted . The lack of a specific hydrophobic segment in the precursor sequence suggests that IL-1 is released by damaged cells or is secreted by a mechanism differing from that used for other secretory proteins. The secretion is dependent on protein unfolding and facilitated by the cargo receptor TMED10; it results in protein translocation from the cytoplasm into the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment) followed by vesicle entry and secretion (PubMed:32272059). .
Expression :	Lung,
Sort :	8475
No4 :	1

Host : Mouse**Modifications :** Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using IL-1 α Monoclonal Antibody against truncated IL-1 α recombinant protein.